

# The Tazewell Republican

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Editor and Proprietor

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THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1904.

For President:  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,  
Of New York.

For Vice-President:  
CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS,  
Of Indiana.

For Congress, Ninth District:  
CAMPBELL SLEMP,  
Of Wise County.

## MEASURED BY ITS LEADERSHIP.

There is but one certain rule by which men can measure the worth and sincerity of any human organization, be it social, religious or political. That rule is the one which determines the character of its leadership. If the leaders who mould the opinions of the membership and direct the policy of a political organization are sincere or insincere the character or quality of their party is fixed accordingly. Measured by this rule, what is the character of the Democratic party of today? Is it sincere and worthy of the support of those citizens who hold that honesty of purpose and sincerity of expression should govern the conduct of all party leaders? If these questions be answered by the conduct and words of the Democratic leaders who controlled the recent convention at St. Louis, and by the actions of the candidate named for President, the character of the Democratic party on the lines of sincerity and consistency is not very commendable.

The chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia. He unblushingly abandoned the convictions he had held, expressed and defended for the past twenty-five years on the "paramount" money question; and could assign no other reason for his course but "expediency." Not only did he do that but he tried to shift to Mr. Bryan's shoulders responsibility for the defeat sustained by the Democratic party on account of its wild free silver policy, of which policy Senator Daniel had been one of the original, chief architects.

The permanent chairman of the St. Louis Convention was the Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri. As Senator Daniel demonstrated in the convention the insincerity of his party on the money question, so did Mr. Clark disclose his hypocrisy on the tariff. Before taking the gavel to preside over the convention Mr. Clark made a speech, in which he said:

"It would be precisely as true and fair to denounce the Republican party as the party of atheism as to denounce the Democratic party as the party of Free Trade. It never was a Free Trade party and is not now."

This emphatic expression, undisputed by facts, would leave no doubt about the sincere position of Mr. Clark and his party on the tariff. But Mr. Clark's declarations at St. Louis are flatly contradicted by his previous more emphatic words, used in a speech in the House of Representatives, March 31, 1897, in a debate on the tariff. Here is what he then said:

"I repeat, so that all men may hear, that I am a Free Trader, and proudly take my stand with Sir Robert Peel, Richard Cobden, John Bright and Henry George. I may be an humble member of that illustrious company, but it is better to be a doorkeeper in the house of honest Free Traders than to dwell in the tents of wicked Protectionists."

"I would destroy every custom house in America. \* \* \* If I had my way to-day, sir, I would tear them all down from turret to foundation stone, for from the beginning they have been nothing but a den of robbers."

When Mr. Clark in his St. Louis speech declared: "It never was a Free Trade party and is not now," he uttered an untruth, as proved by his declarations in Congress in 1897. When he took his position for Free Trade it was upon the positive assurance that such was the policy of the Democratic party. He based his convictions on the expressed convictions of other prominent men in the party. Here is what a few of them said about the tariff:

"The Democratic party is a free trade party or it is nothing."—Henry Waterson.

"All trade should be as free as possible."—Ex-Speaker Carlisle.

"Add to the free list as many articles as possible."—Ex-Secretary Fairchild.

"I desire Free Trade, and I will not help to perfect any law that stands in the way of Free Trade."—Roger A. Mills.

"Mr. Cleveland stands before the country as the champion of Free Trade against Protection."—Henry George.

"Mr. Cleveland has challenged the Protectionists of the country to a fight of extermination."—Senator Vest.

Did not Mr. Clark, as permanent chairman of the Democratic Convention at St. Louis, shamelessly pervert the facts as to the attitude of his party on the tariff?

The most conspicuous and potential man in the St. Louis Convention was William J. Bryan, the recently proclaimed discredited leader of the Democracy. He had been demanding a ratification of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, but agreed to compromise his views away in exchange for a rejection of the gold standard plank that had been inserted in the platform drawn by the sub-committee on resolutions. Satisfied with the dodging or evasion of the "paramount issue," he consented to support Judge Parker after he had, according to the accusation of Senator Daniel, reviled the candidate, denouncing him as the candidate of Wall Street and of the trusts, and unworthy of the position of President of the United States. In the "Commoner" Mr. Bryan, speaking of Parker, said: "It would be inexcusable, nay even criminal folly, to put the destinies of the party and the country in the hands of a man mortgaged in advance to men of the Belmont type."

But Mr. Bryan allowed Belmont and Hill to trick him into a promise to support their mortgaged candidate; and after that candidate has repudiated the compromise made between Hill and Bryan, the latter stultifies himself by continuing to support the man into whose hands he so lately declared it would be criminal folly to put the destinies of the country. It is asserted by Democratic papers that Mr. Bryan's actions have become purely selfish and insincere. It is understood that he aspires to represent his State in the Senate of the United States. He knows that his chances for becoming a Senator are dependent upon the success of the Democracy at the approaching election, and that he has no future prospects outside that party. Hence, he has abandoned his convictions both as to men and measures to further his own personal interests. There should no longer be any doubt about Mr. Bryan being a "true" Democrat. The stamp of insincerity and inconsistency is indelibly fixed upon him.

After Mr. Bryan, the next two most conspicuous figures in the Democratic National Convention were David Bennett Hill and August Belmont. They were the representatives of Judge Parker, and with the consent of Wall Street had selected him as the candidate for the Democracy. When questioned by Mr. Bryan and others as to Judge Parker's views on the money question, Hill did not hesitate to lie; and declared he did not know what views Parker held. Belmont was either silent or pretended not to know. These two have selected the Democratic candidate and will be his advisers should the country be called upon to see him President.

Mr. Littleton, who placed the name of Parker before the convention, said that no man was greater than his party. This may be true; but if Mr. Littleton had avowed that Judge Parker was no more sincere than his party he would have uttered a truth. The Democratic candidate showed his lack of sincerity by committing his candidacy to such a hypocrite as D. B. Hill. He became a party to the deception practiced upon the convention by Hill, who declared that he did not know the views of Parker on the financial question. Now, after the public has had time to think about the telegram sent by Judge Parker to Sheehan, it is not regarded as favorably as at first. Intelligent, unbiased men are disposed to regard it either as a trick or as an expression of opinion that was forced from the candidate by the severe criticisms of the press upon the eliminating of the gold plank from the platform. He knew at least twenty-four hours before he was nominated that the gold plank had been left out upon the demand of Mr. Bryan; and if he had desired to be frank and honest he ought to have acquainted the convention with his position before it made the nomination. His failure to do so justifies the belief that he was willing to accept the nomination and go before the people as a candidate who had no decided convictions upon one of the most important public questions. If he did have fixed convictions and only made them known under compulsion after he was nominated, he is none the less a dissembler and is unworthy of the confidence of honest American citizens.

Is a party that consents to be led by such changelings as Daniel and Bryan, such falsifiers as Clark and Hill, and such a dissembler as Parker any better or more sincere than its leaders?

## UNRIGHTED POLITICS.

After the new Constitution was proclaimed in Virginia our Democratic contemporaries, with one accord, expressed profound gratification, because the negro had been eliminated from the politics of the State. They declared that the press had again been made free, and could now discuss great public questions fairly; and be rid of the negro question. We were promised clean politics and honorable, manly discussion of principles. At the time we feared the promise would not be kept, and now we know it has been most flagrantly violated. Democratic thought at the South has been so long centered upon the negro and Democratic success so long dependent upon the agitation of the race question that the leaders and journals of that party seem unable to get away from it, even if they so desired. It is

disgusting to read day after day the tirades that are published in the columns of the daily papers in Virginia. The very tone of these articles indicates that they are written for political effect and not for the betterment of social and political conditions. It cannot be possible that the intelligent men who write these things believe them to be true. If they do, we are constrained to place them by the side of that individual which a brilliant Democratic contemporary has described as "an honest fool or clean man crazed by his own fanaticism and folly."

This is not the first instance in which the Democrats of Virginia have tried to win favor by pretending to believe that their political adversaries were for social equality, mixed schools and mixed marriages. In the memorable political contest of 1881, between the Funder Democrats and the Readjusters, the same unclean and untruthful methods were employed by the Democrats that are now being used. The campaign of 1881 was one of the bitterest and most heated that was ever known in this Commonwealth; and intelligent discussion was completely consumed by the fire of hate which the Democracy kindled on the political altar. Do the Democratic leaders and our Democratic contemporaries desire to inaugurate another such contest in Virginia? It seems so. If they do, upon their heads be the blame and the painful consequences that will surely follow. The Republicans will regret to see this made by the Democrats a campaign of brutal slander, but they will not be frightened or drawn from the performance of duty by it.

Certain of our Democratic contemporaries in Virginia have shown an unfair and unclean disposition by reproducing a communication recently published in the Washington Post over the signature of a negro named Henry S. Baker. That letter refers to the Booker T. Washington incident and one which transpired on the stage during the convention at Chicago; and it argues therefrom that the President and the Republican party are for social equality and miscegenation. Of course this letter is a contemptible partisan trick. It was of Democratic procurement and was first made public in the columns of the Washington Post, a paper which is intensely hostile to President Roosevelt. If such a man as Baker exists and he is as friendly disposed to the President as he pretends to be, he would never have written such a letter, and he would surely not have published it in the Washington Post, which caters so constantly to Southern sentiment, and especially to the negro-hating element of this section. We will not reflect upon the intelligence of our Democratic contemporaries in Virginia by charging that they truly believe the letter of Henry S. Baker to be of honest intention or procurement. Nor will we be so ungenerous to their sense of credibility as to imagine that they believe what they have written in the way of comment about that letter.

One of our contemporaries, the Roanoke Times, has for some weeks been industriously trying to make the negro question an issue in the politics of the Ninth Congressional District. On the 3rd inst. it contained an editorial headed, "A Chapter in Colonel Slem's Record," and on the 17th inst. another, headed, "How Will The Ninth Answer?" The purpose of these editorials was to inflame the white voters of the district against Colonel Slem and the Republican party. To further that purpose our Roanoke contemporary has employed the same vicious misrepresentations that have so frequently been used by the Virginia Democracy when driven to the desperate necessity of resorting to the negro as an issue to save them from defeat.

For the enlightenment of the Roanoke Times we will state that "A Chapter From Colonel Slem's Record" was introduced to the people of the Ninth District two years ago by W. F. Rhea as a last, desperate resort, and that it excited for those who used it only pity and contempt, from both Republicans and Democrats. And answering the question of the Times, "How Will The Ninth Answer?" we predict that its effort to again introduce the negro issue into the politics of this district will win for it the contempt of white Republicans and disgust of honest Democrats.

There is not an intelligent, sane man, white or colored, in Virginia that favors social equality, mixed schools and mixed marriages. There may be a few of both races who do, but they are either ignorant or vicious. They have mixed before and are mixing now, in violation of public sentiment if not of the law. The sensible, good men of both races know that it is best for all that the racial line shall be kept distinct. The Republicans are as much determined as the Democrats to keep that line distinct.

If isolated incidents, accidental occurrences and infrequent individual expressions can be fairly used as proof that either political party is encouraging social equality and miscegenation, then, the Virginia Democrats are more justly amenable to the charge than are the Republicans of the State. We challenge our Democratic contemporaries to deny this. Let them produce their facts and we will give ours.

We see from a report in the Virginia Daily Press that Mr. Wyser in a speech at Coeburn recently declared himself in favor of putting coal on the free list. How will the Democrats in Wise county fancy that? They have heretofore taken their stand for a protective duty on coal.

## COURAGEOUS AND CONSERVATIVE.

A very great stir was made in New York politics by the knowledge that Oscar Straus, a prominent business man and Democrat of that city, had declared his purpose to support Roosevelt for the Presidency. Mr. Straus belongs to one of the best known families in New York, is prominent in business and philanthropic circles, and was Cleveland's Minister to Turkey during his first administration. On the 18th inst. Mr. Straus sent the following letter to President Roosevelt:

"My Dear Mr. President:—Though I have always been a liberal Democrat, latterly a Cleveland Democrat, my admiration for your fearless devotion to right in its highest sense and my esteem for your wisdom and courageous executive conservatism make it a privilege no less than a duty to dedicate my best services to your election. Faithfully yours, 'OSCAR STRAUS.'"

"New York, July 18, 1904."

Mr. Straus says that the refusal of the Democratic convention to incorporate a sound money plank in its platform was a victory for Bryan. He holds that a party that has not the courage to take a necessary action in regard to sound money does not deserve to be intrusted with power.

It will be found that a great many Democrats in New York, and elsewhere, will follow the example of Mr. Straus. They will look upon the Parker telegram as a trick to get the support which a cowardly party is not entitled to receive.

The "original Parker man" will now be about as numerous as the "man who fired the first gun in the civil war."—Roanoke Times.

And after the election is over he will be about as scarce and as hard to find as the man who did fire the first gun.

We learn from frequent press reports that Judge Parker is an expert swimmer. It is well for him that he possesses that accomplishment, and it will be useful to him when the old, rotten Democratic craft sinks under him in November.

Colonel Slem is for keeping coal, iron, lumber, wool and all the products of the Ninth District on the protected, dutiable list. Mr. Wyser, we infer from his Coeburn speech, would have them put on the free list.

The hungry and thirsty fellows in the Democratic party are anxiously awaiting the announcement that the Davis "barrel" is on tap.

Then Why Run Any Risk?  
Philadelphia Press.

The New York Times urges that the gold standard has not been made as secure as it might be. It contends that when the Republicans won a victory on that issue they failed to settle it finally and conclusively.

The Times thinks they should have provided for the retirement of the greenbacks and for the exchange of silver dollars for gold at the wish of the holder. Instead of doing this nothing was done until the passage of the act of March 14, 1900. Our New York contemporary admits that this "is an excellent act as far as it goes," but adds that "it does not lay at complete rest the question of a degradation of the standard." This law fixes the gold dollar as the standard, and makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain all forms of money at parity of value. To accomplish this object a reserve fund is established and loans are authorized if necessary. But because the retirement of the greenbacks or of the silver dollars is provided for the Times does not regard the act as settling the standard of value forever.

Very well; what becomes of Judge Parker's telegram: "I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established?" Was this statement made without warrant and without intelligent understanding? And if the question is not conclusively settled, is it wise or safe to permit the success of a party whose Committee on Resolutions in National Convention voted 35 to 15 against even a declaration recognizing gold as the existing standard? If the question is not settled Judge Parker could not settle it. It requires legislative action and his election as President would involve the success of a party which has just demonstrated again in its National Convention that it cannot be trusted.

The money standard is safe so long as the Republicans are in power. This is not disputed. They may not have done all that they ought to have done, but it is not pretended that they will unsettle the standard. The Democratic party, however, has given fresh evidence that it is under false influences on the subject, and, if we are to accept the conclusion of the Times, it is an argument that neither Judge Parker nor his party should be supported.

Democratic Ascendancy Means Chaos.  
Louisville Post.

The original declaration for free silver stands as a part of the Democratic creed. It is proposed now to accept Judge Parker's revision of the creed as the highest party faith, but no candidate can revise the action of a convention from which his commission comes, and the attempt is nothing but revolution.

Here, then, we have an unknown candidate on a worn-out platform, put forward by an unsafe party. It must be clear to every man of every faith, of every calling, of every department of labor, that Democratic ascendancy means financial chaos.

Trust Men for Parker.  
Omaha Bee.

It is not to be doubted that the men of so-called "high finances" contributed generously to the work of promoting the nomination of Mr. Parker and of course they will be even more liberal in contributing to the Democratic campaign. Then if Parker should be elected they will have a claim upon him which he would be bound to regard. Bryan was right when he said that the anti-trust plank of the platform was virtually nullified by the nomination.

## PUBLIC SPEAKING

Colonel Campbell Slem, candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, and other distinguished speakers will address the voters of the Ninth District at the following times and places:  
Wytheville, August 8, courthouse.  
Tazewell, August 22, courthouse.  
Pulaski City, September 5, courthouse.  
Lebanon, September 6, courthouse.  
Abingdon, September 19, courthouse.  
Pearisburg, September 26, courthouse.  
New Castle, October 10, courthouse.  
Marion, October 17, courthouse.  
Wise, November 7, courthouse.  
Hon. A. P. Gillespie, of Tazewell, and other distinguished speakers will address the voters at the following times and places:  
Gate City, September 5.  
Jonesville, September 19.  
Come out and hear the issues of the hour discussed by able men.  
Respectfully,  
L. P. SUMMERS,  
Chairman Republican Congressional District Committee.

## The American Artistic Sense.

Washington Times.  
It has frequently been said that we, as a nation, have no sense of the beautiful, and no devotion of aesthetics. This theory should be contradicted. There is proof to the contrary for anybody who will look for it at this time of year.

It is true, of course, that the country roads are disfigured wherever one wants to go, by huge boardings covered with signs, and that the sky-line of our cities looks a good deal like that of a brush fence in a saw-mill region. It is true that the only inartistic things made in the Orient are those designed for the American and European market, and that the furniture of the average middle class home is covered with meaningless gingerbread work. But we are artistic all the same, even to the point of spending money on beauty rather than on safety.

When the public demanded, some seven months ago, that theatres should be protected against fire, there were numerous protests to the effect that it would cost too much to obey the law, to say nothing of remodeling houses to conform to any stricter law. But in this month of August nearly every theatre in the land is closed for the purpose of redecorating, and in several cases it is stated that while the decorations are not shabby at all, they are not up to the requirements of the age in point of artistic effect. The money spent in this way would go far to make them safe, but it is not spent that way. And what is true of theatres is true of hotels and railway cars. Who says we are not an artistic people?

## Revolutions Over in Mexico.

Consul General Hanna Monterey Mexico.

There is no more of the spirit of revolution in Mexico today than there is in the United States. That spirit of unrest which existed in some parts of the Republic years ago is a thing of the past. They have "beaten their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks." They are following closely the development of the natural rich resources of this great country and have tasted the reward of their labors. The sons of once poor men have become wealthy. Good schools, good homes and golden opportunities for the future stand out prominently before the people as inducements for them to continue along the present peaceful lines of commerce. Having had a taste for the last twenty-five years of the benefits of commercial prosperity, there is no disposition among the people of Mexico to return to revolution and contention.

## Perhaps Taggart Knows More Now.

Kansas City Star.

It may be surmised that "Tom" Taggart, of Indiana, is a good deal less interested in his candidacy for the chairmanship of the National Committee than he was before the St. Louis convention. The chairman who tries to reconcile the platform, the nominees and the telegrams of that convention will have no easy job. And, at best, the general who leads the campaign against President Roosevelt must look forward to certain defeat.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

Dr. Edward Preuss, the veteran editor-in-chief of the "America," has just died in St. Louis. He was a noted scholar and author.

M. C. Russell, Government astronomer of New South Wales, will retire at the end of the present year, after a service of forty-six years.

Addison J. Boutelle, of Galesburg, Ill., State's Attorney of Knox County, has been elected president of the Illinois State's Attorney's Association.

A proposition to honor the memory of Kirkwood, the war Governor of Iowa, with a fitting memorial, is meeting with universal favor in the Hawkeye State.

The Paris Academy of Science awarded a prize of \$1000 to Prof. Alfred Morinex, of the University of Louvain, for the best critical review of the judicial system of the United States.

Prof. Ben H. Marsh, a member of the faculty of the Anglo-Chinese College at Foochow and a missionary to that country from Evanston, Ill., died just as he was about starting home on vacation.

Rev. Karl Schwartz, minister of the Church of the Saviour, Syracuse, N. Y., suggests that the name be changed to the Huntington Memorial Church as a memorial to the late Bishop Huntington.

Dr. Charles Schubert, of the United States National Museum, has been appointed professor of historical geology in the Sheffield School of Yale University and curator of the geological collections in succession to the late Prof. Beecher.

The Shah of Persia has honored two Chicago men by sending them decorations. They have just been received and entitle Richard T. Crane, Jr., and Baron Schlippenbach to the rank in Persia corresponding to that of chevalier in some of the continental countries. The decorations are of the order of the Lion and the Sun and are prized by high officials in the Shah's court.

Grateful to the United States for the friendship that exists between this country and China and for the protection this country has given the Celestial Empire in a diplomatic way, Chang Yow Tong, former secretary to the Chinese Imperial Commission to the World's Fair, has published a volume of poems that is both a tribute to American generosity and descriptive of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Dr. Ernest Warren Porter has been unanimously elected president of the University of Washington.

## Wonderful Nerve

Is displayed by many a man enduring pains of accidental Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sore feet or stiff joints. But there's no need for it. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and cure the trouble. It's the best Salve on earth for Piles, too. 25c. at John E. Jackson's, Druggist.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton is revising the proofs of his two volumes of Ruskin's letters at his Summer home at Ashfield, Mass.

## Domestic Troubles.

It is exceptional to find a family where there are no domestic ruptures occasionally, but these can be lessened by having Dr. King's New Life Pills around. Much trouble they save by their great work in Stomach and Liver troubles. They not only relieve you, but cure. 25c. at John E. Jackson's Drug Store.

Herr Kubelk denied the report several days ago, through a personal letter to a London paper, that he had changed his name to "Polgar."

## Piles Upon Top of Piles.

Piles upon top of piles of people have the Piles, and DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures them. There are many different kinds of Piles, but if you get the genuine and original Witch Hazel Salve made by E. C. DeWitt & Co., of Chicago, a cure is certain. H. A. Tisdale, of Summerton, S. C., says, "I had piles 20 years and DeWitt's Salve cured me after everything else failed." Sold by John E. Jackson, Druggist.

By the telegraph, the invention of M. Marconi, an Italian engineer, resident in Brussels, conversations held over telephones are to be reproduced in print.

## Weak Hearts

are caused by indigestion. If you eat a little too much, or if you are subject to attacks of indigestion, the stomach expands—swells, and pushes up against the heart. This crowds the heart and shortens the breath. Rapid heart beats and heart disease is the final result. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat, takes the strain off the heart, cures indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, and contributes nourishment, strength and health to every organ of the body. Sold by John E. Jackson, Druggist.

Dr. W. B. Scranton, of East Hartford, Conn., will shortly return as a missionary to Korea, where he has already spent twenty-three years, serving, for the most part, as a physician.

## A Very Close Call.

"I stuck to my engine, although every joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain," writes G. W. Bellamy, a locomotive fireman, of Burlington, Iowa. "I was weak and pale, without any appetite, and all run down. As I was about to give up, I got a bottle of Electric Bitters, and after taking it, I felt as well as I ever did in my life." Weak, sickly, run down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. Satisfaction guaranteed by John E. Jackson, Druggist. Price 50 cents.

Rev. T. C. Richards, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Torrington, Conn., and one of the editors of the "Congregationalist," has been offered the presidency of the Congregational College at Austin, Tex.

## John E. Jackson

asks the readers of this paper who are suffering with indigestion or dyspepsia to call on them at once and get a bottle of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. If you knew the value of this remedy as we know it, you would not suffer another day. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a thorough, efficient and safe building tonic as well. It is endorsed personally by hundreds of people whom it has cured of indigestion, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart and stomach troubles generally. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. It is pleasant, palatable and strengthening.

Frederick V. Coville, botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Albert F. Potter, grazing expert of the Bureau of Forestry, have gone to the Southwest grazing districts with a view of classifying the ranges.

## Saved From Terrible Death.

The family of Mrs. M. L. Bobbitt, of Bargerton, Tenn., saw her dying and were powerless to save her. The most skillful physicians and every remedy used, failed, while consumption was slowly but surely taking her life. In this terrible hour Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption turned despair into joy. The first bottle brought immediate relief and its continued use completely cured her. It's the most certain cure in the world for all throat and lung troubles. Guaranteed Bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial Bottles Free at John E. Jackson's Drug Store.

Dr. W. E. Scott, who recently resigned as president of Franklin College, Laporte, Ind., is about to take up the work of writing a history of the Baptists of Indiana, for which he has been collecting data for twenty-five years.

The pill that will, will fill the bill, Without a gripe. To cleanse the liver, without a quiver, Take one at night.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are small, easy to take, easy and gentle in effect, yet they are so certain in results that no one who uses them is disappointed. For quick relief from biliousness, sick headache, torpid liver, jaundice, dizziness and all troubles arising from an inactive, sluggish liver, Early Risers are unequalled. Sold by John E. Jackson, Druggist.

Very Rev. Stephen Kealy, head of the Passionists of the United States, has just died at Dunkirk, N. J. Since his appointment five years ago he established St. Anne's Monastery, at Scranton, Pa., and a new one not yet named in Chicago, Ill.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally, and does from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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W. B. WALKER, Treas.

J. R. LAIRD, Sec.

R. S. GILLESPIE, Mgr.

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\$1.00 makes you safe as to repairs on your Buggy, Carriage,

Hack, Surry, Dray or Wagon, for one year if your

team runs away, or your neighbor's team

runs in to your vehicle and

damages it.

CALL AND SEE US.

Upstairs Henry & Graham Building.

# MONUMENTS

We wish to call your attention to the fact that we are still in business at the same old stand with a larger and finer stock of MONUMENTS than ever. The year 1903 was the best business year of our lives, having sold over ten thousand dollars worth of work. Among them was some of the finest and largest Monuments ever sold in Southwest Virginia.

With thanks to our many customers, we are

Truly Yours,

Tazewell Steam Granite and Marble Co.

# LOOK & LINCOLN WAGONS.

We keep in stock for immediate delivery Look & Lincoln Wagons. All sizes. Call or write for prices and terms.

TAEWELL SUPPLY CO.,

NORTH TAEWELL, VA.

Agents for Tazewell County.

# Contractors and Builders.

We are now prepared to furnish estimates on all kinds of builders' work on short notice, and to fill contracts with the least possible delay.

# BUILDERS SUPPLIES.

We keep on hand all kind of builders' supplies and will be pleased to fill your orders for same.

# EMSHWILLER & BARNETT,

TAEWELL VIRGINIA.

# F. B. Greenawalt & Co.,

Dealers in and Manufacturers of

Marble and Granite

# MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES